cases and to hear the defendants before the order to issue arrest warrants is passed, and that if the Court, after hearing the defendant, think it suitable, orders may be passed for the execution of the decree firstly against the movables and immovables and then against the person.

Per contra it was pointed out that the existing law gave the judge discretion in the matter and that the discretion was properly exercised. Any change would lead to fraud on the part of the judgment debtor.

Reply of Government.—Existing law gives sufficient discretion.

SUBJECT No. 56.

Appointing Sub-Magistrates for each taluk or empowering Amildars with magisterial functions.

Messrs. Khadrappa and K. Ramanna, Sidlaghatta Taluk.

Summary of Discussion.—In districts where the scheme for the separation of the judicial from the executive functions has been brought into force, parties have to travel long distances to attend magisterial courts. This entails heavy expense to parties apart from inconveniences to witnesses and a general undermining of health due to tedious journeys. The number of complaints has fallen in consequence. The police officers too have to be paid travelling allowances and *batta* which are very expensive to the State. A Second Class Magistrate may be appointed for each taluk or if this is not possible, the Amildars may be reinvested with magisterial powers as before. As a rule, there should be a magistrate for each taluk. If a single taluk does not provide sufficient work, two taluks may be clubbed together and two officers appointed, one for revenue and the other for magisterial work. As an alternative munsiffs may be invested with magisterial powers.

Reply of Government.—Remedies proposed have been considered and found unsuitable. Even when three or more taluks are placed under a magistrate, as at present, there is not sufficient work for him. Increasing the number of magistrates, if possible, is under consideration of Government.

SUBJECT No. 57.

Abolition of the Civil Jail.

Mr. H. Naranaiya, Chikballapur Taluk.

Summary of Discussion.—The middle class people who form the bulk of the population in the State, sometimes contract debts recklessly. They must keep up a semblance of respectability, and run into heavy expenses for marriages and other ceremonies. The only remedy is to put obstacles in the way of their borrowing. The absence of the threat of commitment to Civil Jail will make the money lender refuse loans, unless the debtor has sufficient property. The abolition of the Civil Jail will minimise the contracting of debts by the middle class and, though a novel measure, is worth a trial considering the resulting advantage. Business may suffer for a time. A period may be fixed before bringing this rule into force in order to enable the present decree holders to realise their debts. In the present days of civilization, a Civil Jail appears a barbarous institution.

Per contra it was urged that business would suffer and that there were very few instances where people actually entered a Civil Jail.

Reply of Government.—This system exists in all civilized countries. Government cannot commit themselves to any such policy in this respect.